FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 145 *28 July 1982*

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Greets UNESCO Conference in Mexico C 1
Leaders Greet Castro on National Day C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 26 Jul]
Zhivkov Receives Canadian Communist Leader C 2
Algerian Agriculture Minister Meets With Petkov C 2
Campaign Launched To Reverse Migration C 3
[Belgrade TANJUG]
Trade With Developing Countries Reviewed C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RUDE PRAVO: AP Misrepresented Border Incident [28 Jul] D 1
Text of Leaders' Greeting Message to Cuba D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 26 Jul]
CPCZ Greets Japanese Communist Party Congress D 2
[Bratislava PRAVDA 27 Jul]
CPCZ's Milos Jakes Visits Food Enterprises D 2
Briefs: Czech Harvest Progress; Slovak Fodder Crops D 2

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Measures Against Peace Movement Reported E 1
[Bonn DIE WELT 27 Jul]
East Berlin Increases Security Expenditures E 2
[Bonn DIE WELT 27 Jul]
Ambassador Received by Lebanese Communist Party E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 26 Jul]
Honecker, Stoph Greet Castro on National Day E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 26 Jul]
Tisch Meets WFTU's Secretary General 27 July E 3
Nicaraguan Trade Union Delegation Visits E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24-25 Jul]
PRC Health Delegation Ends 2-Week Visit E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 26 Jul]
Briefs: Dresden Council Chairman E 4

HUNGARY

Kadar, Officials Meet New Ambassador to USSR F 1
Havasi Meets With BCP's Zarev in Budapest F 1
Losonczi Greets Egypt's Mubarak on Holiday F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 23 Jul]
Archival Materials To Be Exchanged With Israel F 1

POLAND

Jerzy Urban Denounces Reagan's 19 July Address G 1
PZPR Organ Publishes National Rebirth Declaration G 4
[TRYBUNA LUDU 21 Jul]
Rural Solidarity Official Emerges From Hiding G 8
Politburo Discusses Sociopolitical Situation G 8
Further Report on Council of Ministers' Session G 9
Pensioner Reemployment G 9
Farmers To Exchange Cereal for Sowing Seed G 10
New Administrative Units To Be Created 1 Oct G 10
PZPR, ZSL, SD Hold Voivodship Plenum in Krosno G 11
Trial of Former Construction Minister Begins G 11
LE FIGARO: Jaruzelski Embarking on Hungarian Path G 11
[Paris, Margueritte, 23 Jul]
Radio Invites Questions to Phone-In Program G 12

ROMANIA

Oprea, Ceausescu Receive French Minister Jobert H 1
Meeting With Deputy Premier H 1
Talk With President H 1
Ceausescu Meets With Citroen Company Chairman H 2
Leaders Greet Castro on Cuba's National Day H 2
[SCINTEIA 25 Jul]

YUGOSLAVIA

RILINDJA Rebuttal Condemns Albanian Article [27 Jul] I 1
Finance Report: Foreign Debt Payments Current I 2
[Atanasijevic 27 Jul]
Hungarian Trade Up, Balanced I 3
[Ivkovic in POLITIKA 21 Jul]
Serbia: Government Views 'Radical' Plan Changes I 3
[Sverko in BORBA 22 Jul]
Kosovo: Commune Committees Discuss Security I 4
Istok, Korisa Meetings I 4
More on Korisa 'Excess' I 5
Vucitrn League Notes Stability I 5

ZHIVKOV GREETS UNESCO CONFERENCE IN MEXICO

AU271430 Sofia BTA in English 1348 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Mexico City, July 27 (BTA) -- At the first sitting of the Second UNESCO World Conference on Cultural Policy a greetings message of Bulgaria's State Council President Mr Todor Zhivkov to the participants in the conference was read.

It reads in part: "From your very first meeting in 1970 in Venice the favourable atmosphere of detente created conditions for wide and intensive development of the world cultural processes. Gathering together again twelve years after, you are called for making a profound analysis of the achieved and, what is probably more important, to map out the main trends and ways for solving the problems of culture in today's world, to exchange experience in this man's vitally necessary activity and to establish new ideas for the enrichment of the cultural policy of the countries and peoples represented at the conference.

Your meeting in the hospitable Mexican land is taking place in a moment really fateful for mankind, when it is extremely clear to all sober-minded people that peace has no and cannot have any alternative. I believe you will agree with me that today we are facing great tension in international relations. We are witnessing confrontation and armed conflicts in more than one part of the globe. I am convinced that the forum of the world culture figures will contribute to ameliorating the international climate, to establishing detente in international relations, to disarmament and peace".

Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasizes that for decades now UNESCO has been fulfilling its mission successfully - to raise the role of education, science and culture as a substantial condition for fruitful international cooperation.

By her active participation in this big and authoritative international event Bulgaria is expressing the readiness of the entire Bulgarian people to join their efforts to the steady enrichment of the world intellectual treasure-house, for turning culture into an insurmountable barrier against the war and aggression, against racism and hatred for man.

The message was listened to with great attention on the part of the delegates and enjoyed prolonged applause.

LEADERS GREET CASTRO ON NATIONAL DAY

AU271203 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party, chairman of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba:

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro,

On the occasion of 26 July -- the anniversary of the national uprising in the Republic of Cuba -- we convey to you and to the Cuban working people the most sincere greetings on behalf of the Bulgarian people and on behalf of their party and state leadership.

The festive celebration of the 29th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada barracks is marked by the communists and working people in our country and on this occasion they express their admiration for the great deed of the heroes who, loyal to the revolutionary traditions of the Cuban people, raised the struggle for freedom and national independence to a new level.

Under the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party, the people of Cuba are marching side by side with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community and are confidently overcoming the difficultires caused by the blockade and by the constant provocations of imperialism. They are successfully building their new society. The great experience and the remarkable achievements of the Cuban people in socialist construction are of great importance for numerous countries, which are proceeding along the path of deep socioeconomic changes. With their active peace-loving foreign policy the Cuban working people, who are patriots and internationalists, have achieved great international prestige.

The Bulgarian working people are sincerely proud of the indestructible friendship between the BCP and the Cuban Communist Party, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Cuba, a friendship which is in conformity with the vital interests of our two peoples and which consolidates the unity of the fraternal socialist countries for national independence, democracy and social progress throughout the world.

On the occasion of the revolutionary holiday of the Republic of Cuba, we pray you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, accept our communist greetings and wishes for a successful implementation of the decisions adopted by the Second Cuban Communist Party Congress, for the sake of the Cuban people's happiness and prosperity, for the sake of consolidating the forces of peace and socialism.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES CANADIAN COMMUNIST LEADER

AU271910 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Varna, July 27 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received Mr William Kashtan, secretary general of the Canadian Communist Party.

Information was exchanged on the tasks being solved by the two parties and discussion went into some actual matters of the contemporary political situation in the world and of the international communist and workers' movement.

The two party leaders paid special attention to the need for consolidating the cohesion of all democratic and peace-loving forces, first of all of the communist and workers' parties, in order to worthily resist the policy of imperialism of fanning up the war hysteria and stepping up the arms race.

Mr William Kashtan highly esteemed the successes achieved in building up a developed socialist society in Bulgaria and great importance of the recent international theoretical conference on Georgi Dimitrov's centennial and its contribution to the further uniting development of the international communist and workers' movement.

Satisfaction was expressed with the previous development of ties between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Canadian Communist Party, as well as the conviction that fraternal relations will continue to develop and strengthen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interests of the two peoples and the unity of the international communist and workers' movement.

ALGERIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER MEETS WITH PETKOV

AU271025 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union Central Executive Committee, has received Salim Saadi, member of the Central Committee of the National Front for the Liberation of Algeria and minister of agriculture and agrarian reform of the Algerian People's Republic, who is visiting Bulgaria. Information was exchanged during the meeting on the agricultural development in both countries and the wish was expressed to further engage in mutual cooperation in the agricultural sector.

CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED TO REVERSE MIGRATION

LD281050 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0944 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 28 -- By TANJUG correspondent Pavle Mrmevski -- The Bulgarian party and government have launched an attractive campaign designed to dissuade young people from leaving villages and reverse the strong migration from rural to urban areas.

In addition to a lump sum of four thousand leva, every young couple deciding to leave town and settle in a village in one of specified economically underdeveloped areas is offered a state apartment or a free plot and a credit under favourable terms for building its own flat. In return,those willing to move must sign an agreement obliging them to live and work in the place of their choice for at least ten years starting from January 1, 1983. Married couples with one child are offered five thousand leva and five hundred for each additional child while unmarried persons will receive a sum of two thousand leva.

Average salaries in Bulgaria range from 150 to 180 leva and university graduates earn some 120 leva a month in the beginning.

The state has undertaken to finance from its budget all costs of moving from towns to villages whereas rent, electricity and other communal expenses will be paid for by municipal people's councils and enterprises in places chosen by settlers.

Young people who undertake to spend ten years in far-away provinces will also enjoy additional privileges at the expense of the state budget, such as free fares for the entire family for visiting native areas twice a year and free excursions to a socialist country once a year.

Despite the attractive offer, it is believed that the campaign will not run all that smoothly because young people will find it hard to return to villages which are almost empty.

TRADE WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES REVIEWED

AU271912 Sofia BTA in English 1841 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 27 (BTA) -- At a sitting of the standing Foreign Policy Committee of the National Assembly today Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, reported about Bulgaria's economic cooperation with the developing countries.

Mr Khristo Khristov pointed out that Bulgaria is a stable and promising partner of more than 70 developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The trade with the developing countries has gone up at high and stable rates. Its volume has been more than trebled in the years of the seventh five-year period and for 1981 exceeded two milliard foreign currency leva. In recent years the field of long-term economic cooperation has been expanded considerably. Particularly fast development being marked of the construction abroad, the complex engineering activities, the delivery of complete projects, rendering designing and consultant services and technical assistance.

Bulgaria's trade and economic cooperation with the developing countries is a practical contribution to consolidating the world peace and cooperation, to establishing the principles of equality and mutual advantage in international economic relations. The importance of Bulgaria's principled and constructive foreign trade policy is growing in the present-day international situation aggravated through the aggressive foreign political and foreign economic course of the imperialist forces and in particular the U.S. ruling circles.

RUDE PRAVO: AP MISREPRESENTED BORDER INCIDENT

LD280952 Prague CTK in English 0824 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The "Sikorski operation" is an eloquent example of the dirty means that are used by capitalist countries against the socialist states, RUDE PRAVO said today on the recent provocation at the Czechoslovak border crossing Folmava.

The daily recalled that during passport control a visitor coming from West Germany produced a passport which the first page bearing his name, date and place of birth and residence had been torn out. The visitor had been recommended to have his passport put in order and officially verified in West Germany. The associated press agency reacted to this justified act by a bombastic statement that it was the Czechoslovak border guards who "tore out" the page from the passport and then refused the visitor transit through Czechoslovakia.

The agency surprisingly knows all data on the missing page, that the Polish citizen is Bishop Bogdan Sikorski, the daily said, adding that the U.S. agency hatched a canard on "harassing a bishop" and an anti-Czechoslovak campaign followed. There have been obviously more organizers, RUDE PRAVO said, pointing out that in the case of Mr Sikorski Bavarian police did not mind that he had gone through its control with a passport reminding of a loose-leaf calendar.

TEXT OF LEADERS' GREETING MESSAGE TO CUBA

AU270938 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jul 82 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations To Cuba"]

[Text] Prague, 25 Jul (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent the following telegram of congratulations to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Cuba:

Dear Comrade Castro,

On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Cuba -- the 29th anniversary of the national uprising -- we send you, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and all the Cuban people warm comradely greetings and congratulations in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, all the Czechoslovak people and in our own names.

On this day we in the CSSR, together with the Cuban people, recall the daring attack of heroic fighters on the Moncada barracks, which has forever gone down in the history of the revolutionary struggle of your people for freedom, independence and a happy future. We rejoice at the results achieved by the Cuban people under the Communist Party's leadership and in cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community in building a socialist society and congratulate you sincerely on them. We highly regard the efforts by the Cuban working people to implement the conclusions of the second congress of the Communist Party of Cuba and resolutely support your people's determination to preserve the freedom and independence of their country in the face of the aggressive imperialist policy of the United States and its allies and to continue consistently along the path taken to build a socialist society.

The Republic of Cuba is a firm part of the socialist community and plays a significant role in the Nonaligned Movement. By its active foreign policy and high-principled stands it significantly contributes to the struggle waged by the national liberation, revolutionary and progressive forces of the world against imperialism, for peace, freedom and independence of nations.

We highly regard the friendship and fruitful cooperation between our two fraternal parties and countries. We are convinced that these relations will continue to develop in an all-round way to the benefit of the Czechoslovak and Cuban peoples, in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

We wish you, dear Comrade Castro, and all communists and working people of the Republic of Cuba further successes and triumphs along the path of building a socialist Cuba for the well-being of the Cuban people and peace all over the world.

CPCZ GREETS JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU280911 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Jul 82 p 1

[CTK report: "Telegram To Japan"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a telegram of greetings to the participants in the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Japan. The telegram points to the 60-year-old history of the struggle of Japanese communists against domestic and foreign capital and to the party's current struggle against militarization, against the country's being dragged into military blocs and against foreign military bases on Japanese territory. It stresses that the CPCZ resolutely condemns the efforts of imperialism headed by American militarism to upset the balance of forces and aggravate the international situation.

CPCZ'S MILOS JAKES VISITS FOOD ENTERPRISES

LD272252 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today paid a visit to the dairy plant at Kyje and the meat combine at Cakovice, which form part of the Prague food industries enterprise. After the inspection of the plants, brief discussion meetings took place in both works during which Comrade Jakes enquired above all about the experiences gained from the commissioning of new processing capacities and putting them into production, about the results of the fulfillment of the plan for the first half of the current year, about problems arising from cooperation with agricultural enterprises in acquiring raw materials, about their plans to broaden the range of goods, to raise the quality of products and to ensure supplies for the home market.

BRIEFS

CZECH HARVEST PROGRESS -- In the Czech Socialist Republic 125,000 hectares of grain have been harvested so far. This is almost eight percent of the area under grain. The winter barley harvest is almost completed; only 11,000 hectares remain to be harvested. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 Jul 82 LD]

SLOVAK FODDER CROPS -- As of 19 July, Slovak farmers completed the second mowing of fodder crops grown on arable land on 63,000 hectares. The Slovak area of cultivation is 145,000 hectares. Wheat and barley have already been harvested from 200,000 hectares in Slovakia. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Jul 82 p 1 AU]

MEASURES AGAINST PEACE MOVEMENT REPORTED

DW280839 Bonn DIE WELT in German 27 Jul 82 p 3

[Manfred Schell article: "Severe Punishment for Wearing Plowshares Emblem"]

[Text] Bonn -- The SED leadership is now trying to use primarily administrative and juridical methods to take action against the supporters of the peace movement ("Swords Into Plowshares") in the "GDR." Thus, at the direction of the East Berlin minister of culture, the poster designed by Professor Vogt of Halle, which shows a man with a broken rifle over his head on a green globe must not be printed any more for use in the "GDR." This poster was awarded a prize by the United Nations and was proclaimed as the symbol of the special session on disarmament. The SED decreed that permission to print the poster will be given only to foreign countries.

At the party's direction, the media controlled and directed by the state are not to discuss the slogans of the peace movement any more. Issues of a local newspaper which had published and sharply criticized these slogans were quickly shredded.

According to a decision of the SED Politburo in March 1982, the measures instituted against those wearing the peace movement emblems have been expanded.

According to this decision, it will also be possible to expel young people from the university or an apprenticeship if they continue to wear the emblem after a party official has talked to them. The Politburo order says, however, the state bodies are to act quietly so as not to provoke further protests. The People's Police have, therefore, been instructed not to act brutally against the peace movement supporters if possible.

The peace movement in the "GDR" is made up primarily of idealistic, as well as pacifistic Christians and young critics of the system who oppose, among other things, premilitary training and obligatory membership in the FDJ and the trade union federation there.

According to reliable information, despite state reprisals thousands of "Swords Into Plowshares" emblems are still in circulation, with Jena being considered to be the center. Handwritten pamphlets also appear on occasion, allegedly authored by young Protestant clergymen.

In Dresden recently there reportedly was a clash between 20 peace demonstrators and the People's Police. The peace movement is backed, above all, by members of the Protestant Church. By the time of fall synod of the Land churches last year, more than 4,000 petitions had been received demanding, among other things, the introduction of a social peace service instead of military service.

On its part, the SED has made considerable organizational and financial efforts to install a "state peace movement." While the SED is satisfied with the number of participants in the FDJ demonstrations during the last Whitsuntide, there still remains a certain skepticism about the ideological steadfastness of the young participants.

Although some 15,000 people attended the FDJ Whitsuntide rally near East Berlin, when it ended scarcely 2,000 people were still there. The others, including entire school classes with their teachers, had left even during the official program.

According to available information, the peace movement in the "GDR" is not organized along strict lines, but is very heterogeneous. Individual groups, however, which sometimes meet spontaneously have up to 500 members. Their initiators reportedly are often committed young Christians as well as so-called "construction soldiers" of the National People's Army. These are young men who refuse to do military service but are recruited nonetheless and mostly serve with engineering units.

EAST BERLIN INCREASES SECURITY EXPENDITURES

DW271135 Bonn DIE WELT in German 27 Jul 82 p 4

[Text] Berlin -- in 1981 East Berlin for the first time spent more than M10 billion on national defense. Just about M4 billion had to be set aside for "securing the state border" and for "public security." M11 billion in subsidies was necessary to keep prices for basic foodstuffs stable in view of practically frozen incomes. The price-increase wave of the past few years caused many "GDR" citizens to forge the purchase of furniture, china, TV sets or other articles of prestige whose prices had enormously increased.

These findings result from a comparison of the budget calculations of 1980 and 1981. A corresponding survey for last year recently appeared in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND. Experts of the Inter-German Relations Ministry under Egon Franke analyzed the data and arrived at amazing conclusions.

The expenditures for the People's Army openly listed increased by M740 million from 1980 to 1981 to a total of M10,144 billion. This is tantamount to a leap by just about 8 percent which, though being below the increase rate of 1980 (8.3 percent), by far exceeds the preceding years (5 and 5.1 percent). The growing militarization in the GDR, a high cost pressure and strict impositions by the Warsaw Pact led to a point where military expenditures increased at a considerably faster pace than the national income.

What turned out to be an enormous burden in 1981, the year of the cost explosion in the GDR as well, was the political principle to keep prices for basic foodstuffs and transport fares at a low level. For this purpose it was necessary to earmark M20.2 billion of the state budget which comprised M167 billion all told. The subsidies for the prices of milk, butter, bread, flour, sugar and other foodstuffs required M11.16 billion or exactly 42 percent more than just a year ago (M7.8 billion).

To absorb these discernible, extreme increase rates the East Berlin financial planners had drastically hiked the taxation rates on consumer prices for stimulants and high-quality industrial commodities especially in the period from 1978 to 1980.

Meanwhile, Franke's experts diagnosed a deficit of M1.65 billion in the calculations for the turnover and consumption taxes, because the GDR citizens had defended themselves against these price leaps in their own way, by a purchase boycott against commodities showing an especially steep price hike. In the period from 1980 to 1981 the turnover of retail trade and of restaurants rose by a mere 2.5 percent. According to plan, however, 4 percent more goods were to be sold in the stores.

The thinning of the assortments of stimulants (coffee, alcoholic beverages, and so forth -- DIE WELT) in the department stores and Delikat stores, last not least caused by a lack of foreign exchange, also contributed to the tax deficits, the ministry writes.

What a relief the private artisan enterprises are for the internal revenue authorities, enterprises now enjoying large-scale promotion again, is proved by their tax payments: M3.1 billion. The socialist producer cooperatives contributed a mere M165 million to the state coffers.

AMBASSADOR RECEIVED BY LEBANESE COMMUNIST PARTY

AU271058 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jul 82 p2

[Text] Beirut (ADN) -- On Saturday in Beirut, Georges Hawi, general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] Central Committee, received for a friendly exchange of ideas Bruno Sedlaczek, ambassador of the GDR to the Republic of Lebanon. Ambassador Sedlaczek conveyed fraternal militant greetings from Erich Honecker, Sed Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, which were cordially reciprocated.

The LCP Central Committee general secretary praised the broad solidarity movement of the GDR people with the Lebanese and the Palestinian peoples in the defense fight against the Israeli aggression and occupation as an expression of the principled internationalist support for the just cause of the Arab peoples.

Georges Hawi reported in detail on the topical political and military situation in Lebanon and in the region. In the present stage of the struggle the LCP aims at achieving the unity of all Lebanese parties and forces on the basis of the rejection of the occupation of Lebanon by Israel.

He also expressed thanks to the Soviet Union for its determined and constructive attitude at the side of the Arab peoples, with which it opposes the imperialist-Zionist aggression and supports a comprehenisve, just and lasting solution of the Middle East conflict, the main problem in particular the Palestine question.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET CASTRO ON NATIONAL DAY

AU271059 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jul 82 p 1

[GDR "state telegram" on Cuban day of national uprising]

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED CEntral Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chiarman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following congratulatory telegram to Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] and chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba:

Esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, on the 29th anniversary of the national uprising we convey to you, the PCC Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the entire Cuban people the most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings.

The heroic assault on the Moncada barracks in Santiago de Cuba in 1953 marked the beginning of the final liberation of the Cuban people in 1959.

Thanks to the magnificent achievements of the Cuban working people, which they scored under the leadership of the PCC and relying on the friendship with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, Cuba has developed into an international highly respected and recognized socialist state.

We can state with great signification that the fraternal relations between our two states and peoples are becoming constantly closer on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation. The decisive motivating power for this is the firm militant alliance between the SED and the PCC, based on our Marxist-Leninist world outlook and the principles of proletarian internationalism.

Rest assured that the GDR will continue to stand firmly at your country's side and to support it in its sacrificial struggle.

We wish you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, the PCC, the State Council, the Council of Ministers as well as the fraternal Cuban people new successes in building socialism in compliance with the decisions of the Second PCC Congress.

TISCH MEETS WFTU'S SECRETARY GENERAL 27 JULY

LD272230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1734 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jul (ADN) -- Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the FDGB, today received Ibrahim Zakariyah, secretary general of the WFTU, for a friendly talk. Questions of international trade union work were discussed.

They agreed that the main task at the present time is to actively struggle in order to safeguard and preserve peace, halt the imperialist arms race and the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. They condemned the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops. They assured the freedom fighters of the PLO and the Palestinian people of full solidarity in their just struggle.

NICARAGUAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS

AU261427 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24-25 Jul 82 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "On Friday in Berlin, Johanna Toepfer, deputy chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, received for a friendly talk a delegation of the Trade Union of Textile Workers of Nicaragua headed by General Secretary Duilio Umana. The Nicaraguan trade unionists are in the GDR at the invitation of the Central Executive Committee of the Textiles-Clothing-Leather Industrial Trade Union."

Johanna Toepfer briefed the guests on the results of the 10th FDGB Congress and assured them of the solidaristic support of the GDR trade unions in their sacrificial struggle for strengthening the unity of all patriotic forces against all the counterrevolutionary machinations of domestic and foreign reactionary forces, for defending the democratic achievements and for continuing the revolutionary process in their country.

PRC HEALTH DELEGATION ENDS 2-WEEK VISIT

AU271056 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Saturday a delegation of the PRC Ministry of Health ended a 14-day study visit to the GDR. It acquainted itself with the organization and efficiency of the health and social affairs sector in the GDR. The guests visited health institutions in the Rostock, Neubrandenburg and Berlin including the Charite and the Berlin-Buch Clinical Center. At the end of the visit the delegation was received for a talk by Werner Jaenisch, GDR deputy minister of health.

BRIEFS

DRESDEN COUNCIL CHAIRMAN -- At a meeting of the Dresden Bezirk Assembly today, Guenter Witteck was elected chairman of the Dresden Bezirk Council. The 54-year-old social scientist had been employed as deputy department chief in the SED Central Committee. The first secretary of the SED Dresden Bezirk Executive Committee, Hans Modrow, had proposed Guenter Witteck for this new post on behalf of the SED and in agreement with the parties and mass organizations united in the democratic block. He replaces Manfred Scheler, who is taking over other responsible duties. Dr Herbert Weiz thanked Manfred Scheler on behalf of the chairman of the Council of Ministers for the work he had done so far. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 27 Jul 82 LD]

KADAR, OFFICIALS MEET NEW AMBASSADOR TO USSR

LD272014 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 27 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee on the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, have met Sandor Rajnai, Hungary's new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, who is leaving for Moscow soon.

HAVASI MEETS WITH BCP'S ZAREV IN BUDAPEST

LD272020 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 27 (MTI) -- Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met today Kiril Zarev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and vice-chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, who is on holiday in Hungary.

In a cordial and comradely meeting, they exchanged views on inter-party relations and bilateral economic cooperation.

LOSONCZI GREETS EGYPT'S MUBARAK ON HOLIDAY

AU261425 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Jul 82 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Greetings Message"]

[Text] Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, sent a greetings message to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on the occasion of the national holiday of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

ARCHIVAL MATERIALS TO BE EXCHANGED WITH ISRAEL

LD271424 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 0900 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Agnes Sagvari, the director of the Budapest archives recently visited Israel. She speaks about her impressions:

[Begin Sagvari recording] We prepared a contact between the [Israeli and Hungarian] archives, an exchange of materials. We would hand over documents connected with the Jewish people who lived in Hungary in the past in exchange for recollections of World War II resistance fighters now living in Israel. Many people asked me about the Hungarian cultural policy; one of the reasons for this is that Hungarian films are a great success in Israel now. There is a great interest in Hungary there. People see a number of new features in the Hungarian economy.

They would like to send to Hungary specialists on tourism and agricultural cooperation. They proposed the exchange of kibbutz and cooperative delegations. [end recording]

JERZY URBAN DENOUNCES REAGAN'S 19 JULY ADDRESS

LD271912 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1725 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] A propaganda event titled "captive nation's week", organised by the U.S. Government, was held in the United States. Among the "captive nations" were listed communities of countries which live in a sociopolitical system that is disliked by official circles in the United States. It is socialism that is for them an unlikeable system of government. Especially captive were those nations in states experiencing internal conflicts which are not being solved to the liking of the present American policy. Since U.S. administration plans seeking to subvert from within the hateful sociopolitical system have recently failed in Poland, the Polish nation was named as the most captive.

Not counted among the captive nations however were the Palestinians, although precisely during observance of the "week" the Israeli Army was shelling Beirut killing and wounding Palestinian refugees, women and children. A nation exterminated militarily, deprived of its land, its homes and its state and, through the brutal aggression on Lebanon, now being driven out of its shelter in Lebanese refugee camps does not belong, according to the U.S. Government, to the captive nations because Israel's aggressive, genocidal military actions do not clash with the U.S. foreign policy goals.

Also missing from the captives is the Chilean nation. It was precisely with American assistance that the democratic government of President Allende which guaranteed to all, including its enemies, full freedoms was abolished. It was replaced by ruthless military dictatorship which imprisoned thousands of people and murdered hundreds, if not thousands more.

But, as the military putsch which toppled authorities elected in free elections in Chile helped to strengthen United States' domination on the Latin American Continent, Washington listed the Chilean nation among people which enjoy freedom, not among the captive. For the same reason no Latin American dictatorship suppresses nations although, as reported by AFP, in Guatelmala recently troops entered a church and opened fire killing 200 people. Not oppressed either, among others, is the Salvadorean nation which is fighting militarily for freedom because the regime, which the nation desires to abolish, is on friendly terms with Washington, supports U.S. policy, and stays in power thanks to American weapon supplies.

The freedom-lovers in the U.S. Government are also not repulsed by actions of the Republic of South Africa discriminating against the black population.

The "captive nations' week" organized according to these criteria and based on this kind of political morality was inaugurated at the White House by Ronald Reagan. On that occasion he delivered a speech in which he talked much about freedom, not adding that the U.S. policy ensures the Palestinians, for example, the freedom to die. He went on repeating that he loves and professes the truth.

Lenin recommends that all kinds of strategies, maneuvers, illegal activity, sabotage and subversion be applied. We in the West have at our disposal a weapon that is far more powerful; it is truth, the President says truth which can penetrate the walls of concrete and stone that surround police states; truth which inspires a campaign for freedom, and a coalition for peace, in communist countries. In the name of truth, President Ronald Reagan not only turned upside down the truth about the subjugation of nations, but also about Leninism. The great leader of the masses, whose aspirations (?jointly) shape the face of the 20th century, is presented by the American leader as similar to the head of a terrorist group of saboteurs and subversives. Let us imagine a similar situation: The leader of one of the socialist countries calling George Washington, the founder of the United States, a mean conspirator, saboteur and subersive.

The contents and tone of the speech by the leader of one of the most formidable powers are a threat to the contemporary world. For over a quarter of a century peace has been based on the principle, universally professed and practiced, of the coexistence of various systems.

It was founded on the following political philosophy: Diverse forms and systems of government exist in the world. Everyone respects this diversity. Anyone can proclaim the superiority of his ideals, but nobody should impose them on others or interfere in the internal affairs of states with different forms of government. Practice has not always agreed with the assumptions of coexistence but it was this idea, as a supreme idea, which gave birth to detente and consolidated peace.

Ronald Reagan throws away this achievement and overthrows [word indistinct] of the coexistence of nations. The U.S. President's speech stands in opposition to the philosophy of coexistence. It disagrees with the principle of respect for separatism. At the moment a crusade against communism is being proclaimed. Communism is held to be a diabolic evil and appeals are made for it to be removed from the face of the earth.

The U.S. President stated: Starting with the Baltic countries, through East Europe, Asia and at present Africa and Latin America, nation after nation has fallen victim to an ideology which wishes to destroy that which is good in human nature, justifying, or rather attempting to justify, communist power. Altogether this means the construction of the largest militarist empire in the history of humanity, an empire whose territorial ambitions bring about a costly arms race, and whose ideological obsessions remain the biggest threat to peace between nations.

The growth of this danger and of the human suffering it causes is obviously the most important event of our generation. And as I have said it is the tragedy of our day. Furthermore in particular we consolidate our hopes that these countries of East Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, which at present remain under communist rule, will regain their national sovereignty one day and will once again rejoice in their dignity and national traditions. We in the West must do more than just condemn attacks on the liberty of man. The outcome of this struggle will not be decided by military force but by spiritual force and belief in the future of liberty, especially as we are faced with a process of the decay and breakdown of the Marxist-Leninist (?dreams).

The system of government and ideals thus condemned and slandered by the U.S. President were the chosen way of hundreds of millions of people belonging to many nations. At various times in the 20th century they made great, long term efforts to live in a system of social justice. These strivings were bought with blood. Huge numbers of the followers of socialism gave their lives in defense of their ideals, their system of government. The forces of socialism were victorious only when they gained support in their societies; in the opposite case, they did not achieve their goals, or else the revolutionary strivings came to fruition only after a long time.

The history of socialism as a social system being put into effect is punctuated with various dramatic events, like the history of all sociopolitical systems, like the history of the world. However to disparage socialism by presenting it as an inhuman and rotten regimen, as it is done by President Reagan, is to present a vision of the world and socialism which is atrociously far removed from the truth. It is after all the chief driving force of the entire age in which we live. Cursing and condemning insults the Poles, of whom the majority back socialism. They believe in it and desire to perfect it. It creates a chasm between states, nations, people of good will living under both systems of government. Similar [word indistinct] and fanaticism are particularly threatening when they are backed by the strength of a powerful state. The proclamation of a crusade against socialism by the President of the most powerful state of the West is dangerous to world peace. Cursing, defaming and hurling epithets mars the atmosphere of international coexistence and aggravates mutual East-West relations. Since this is the only possible result of the President's oratory, the intention which dictated to him those words impregnated with hate could not be different either. President Reagan devoted much time to Poland. The President's assurances made before 13 December 1981 that it was a fixed principle of U.S. policy not to interfere in Poland's internal affairs and that Poles should resolve their problems by themselves, without an outside pressure, were acknowledged with recognition by the Polish authorities. The authorities of People's Poland through all their measures, including the introduction of the state of martial law, guaranteed and guarantee the possibility of a sovereign solution of our difficult problems by Poles themselves, without any kind of interference from outside.

Unfortunately the U.S. administration professed one thing while doing something else by supporting politically and, indirectly, materially those political forces in Poland which anarchized our state, imperiled its cohesion and durability.

Currently it has even departed from verbal respect for the principle of noninterference in our internal affairs. The U.S. President said: Several months ago I received a letter from Solidarity leaders who were in the free world at the moment when the military junta [word indistinct] (?freedom). Here are some sentences from that letter: Our opponent knows well that our resistance will not be broken without stopping the free flow of information and ideas. These leaders also state: We appeal to you for help in spreading ideas and for spreading them actively through the radio. In the long term this may turn out to be the cheapest and most effective method at your disposal. And today I want to declare that we intend to increase expenditure on the program of modernization of the basic means of our international radio system. Implementing this important element in our strategy of struggle for freedom, we (?honor) at the same time the promise which I made to Americans during the electoral campaign, a promise which I was involved in at that time and am still.

Taking advantage therefore of the weak pretext of a request by anonymous Solidarity activists who, as emigres, linked up with U.S. imperial policy, President Reagan has announced a considerable increase in assets for the extension of 'Free Europe' and the 'Voice of America'. These broadcasting stations which, as the President said, the U.S. Government intends to expand in the name of the truth, specialize in spreading untruths, [word indistinct] an instrument of daily interference in our internal affairs. They appear in the role of co-organizers of actions disturbing Poland's internal calm. They act towards making normalization difficult and therefore, as a result, towards prolonging of the state of martial law. If one of the subversive radio stations cites a leaflet, not even saying who wrote it, calling for demonstrators to gather on a specific day at a definite time and place in order to hold an antistate demonstration, then radio stations directed and financed by the U.S. Government are [words indistinct] similar events. It is hard to recognize this as in accordance with the principle of noninterference in our affairs.

In contravention of international customs, President Reagan assures that the present authorities in Poland are of an interim character. He does so and does not recall that similar theses about the Soviet authorities have been proclaimed without success by the leaders of capitalist countries for 60 years; they did not foresee that the land of the Soviets would be their ally in the struggle with the Nazi onslaught and that socialism would embrace huge, new tracts of the world.

By committing this mistake in forecasting President Reagan is trying to inflame passions in Poland, making it understood that he expects internal struggle in our country. It is peculiar that the leader of a great state, in its propaganda war with Poland, uses a quotation from an interview Lech Walesa gave to PLAYBOY last year. In the columns of this magazine, specializing in the printing of pictures of naked women and in propagating hedonism, Walesa accuses the leaders of our country of striving for the collapse of the church.

This accusation is in clear contradiction to our government's policy, which aims at better cooperation with the Catholic Church. These are irresponsible opinions. It can only be shocking that the U.S. President himself gives them publicity.

Referring to this interview with Lech Walesa, President Reagan quoted: There is something completely different in our soul from what they would like. The Communist leaders would like us to disbelieve in God, would like the church to fall apart. They would like us to be materialists who are not ready to make sacrifices. We are antimaterialists ready to make sacrifices. They would like us to be afraid of tanks and guns; meanwhile we feel no trembling.

In conclusion the U.S. President stated: The love of liberty and the flame of truth burn in Poland just as they burned (?in the souls) of all the subjugated nations. Today we send a signal to the leaders of Solidarity, to the Poles, and to all those who are refused liberty: Your cause is not lost. The love of freedom lives in your hearts and in our hearts. God willing there will come a day when we will speak together of the gift of liberty.

These sublime phrases conceal a menacing message: Here is the leader of a big country announcing that he is sending out a signal inciting people to struggle against the legal government of Poland which maintains normal diplomatic relations with the United States, (?to struggle) against a government that works and toils for socialist renewal and for the healing of conflicts, for the development of democratic relations and ways of wielding power in Poland, against a government that is introducing profound reforms in conditions of difficult crisis, a crisis made deeper by U.S. sanctions.

The leader of the United States supposes that sonorous declarations will allow the Poles to forget that it is none other than the U.S. Government that is exerting economic pressure on us and is putting pressure on other Western countries to do whatever they can to make sure the Poles live as badly as possible, for dissatisfaction in our society furthers the political plans of the Washington administration. At times this happens not without economic profit on one's own part, as is witnessed by the United States' saturation of a considerable portion of the traditional markets for the purchase of Polish coal.

President Reagan's speech of 19 July is an act that is highly unfriendly toward Poland and coexistence. The Polish Government cannot view it otherwise but as an attempt at a brutal intervention in internal and difficult Polish affairs. We do not expect that the U.S. administration will fall in love with socialism, but we rest convinced that the language of a crusade does not serve freedom or truth which are quoted by the U.S. President. The Polish Government would like to talk with the U.S. Government in a different language than the one used by the U.S. leader, a language which promotes peaceful cooperation and advantageous international agreements.

The Polish authorities deplore the fact that moods of antisocialist psychosis may poison relations between our states. Our government desires an improvement in these relations resting on the traditional friendship linking the Polish and American peoples.

PZPR ORGAN PUBLISHES NATIONAL REBIRTH DECLARATION

AU261914 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Jul 82 p 2

["Declaration on the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth" -- issued in Warsaw on 20 July 1982]

[Text] The PZPR, the ZSL, the SD, the Pax Association, the Christian Social Association and the Polish Catholic-Social Union

-- responding to the declaration issued by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic of 3 May 1982 on national accord,

-- expressing praise for the Civic Committees for National Rebirth, which have emerged since 13 December 1981,

-- and taking into account the development of other forms of social militancy and the climate of civil opinions, declare that the time has now arrived to unite the different streams of the patriotic movement for national rebirth and to appoint its provisional council.

We wish to assume the task of leading the country out of its crisis, repairing our republic and consolidating the socialist ideals of social justice, people's power and human dignity in society's consciousness. We want to do this in partnerlike and allied cooperation. This great cause will be served by a broad and authentic social movement -- the patriotic movement for national rebirth, uniting workers, peasants, and intellectuals, that is, all those who desire to improve our fatherland, who translate wishes into action and who want to make their actions as effective as possible. The movement is open to all who recognize that there is no other road for Poland except its socialist development and that there is no safer guarantee of its independence than its alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and its membership of the community of the socialist countries. The movement unites all those who recognize that the PZPR -- which plays a leading role in our society in allied partnership with the ZSL and the SD, and in cooperation with the lay associations of Catholics and Christians who profess socialist Poland's constitutional principles -- guarantees socialist development.

We are Poles! These words have a profound meaning and denote an overriding value which is our fatherland, which is our common life in which we share and for which we are responsible, and which is the individual and collective duty to work for the good of our state and for its existence and development.

We are convinced that the patriotic movement for national rebirth will serve the interests of our fatherland well because patriotism is expressed in daily toil, in social militancy, in raising the country from its crisis and in actions toward socialist renewal and national rebirth. This movement does not lay claims to a monopoly on patriotism. Reason, resolution and sentiments induce its participants to serve Poland with dedication.

In work for Poland there can be no divisions into party members, nonparty people, believers and nonbelievers. All citizens have equal rights and duties. We are for opportunities for unrestricted promotions and for appointing nonparty people to key positions as long as they profess the principles of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. In the patriotic movement for national rebirth there is room for all those who recognize the permanence of the foundations of our system.

There is room in it for an independent and self-governed trade union movement rebuilt in the shape that suits the working people, a movement representing the working people's genuine interests in conformity with the principles of the sociopolitical system. There is room in it for the youth movement, for women, for the cooperative movement and for workers self-management bodies. There is room for the intelligentsia, scholars, scientists, writers and artists, who position in our society is based on our national traditions and who serve society by their artistic work, by knowledge and by their attitudes and humanist ideals, which determine our national identity.

There is room for Catholic and Christian activists and for the activists of our religions. Polish society is conscious of the authority of the churches, and this is why the cause of national rebirth should and can profit by an increasingly constructive dialogue between the state authorities of the Episcopate of the Roman Catholic Church and other churches.

The patriotic movement for national rebirth has room for those who during the difficult and dramatic period lost their way, who became passive and who combine in their hearts feelings of love for the fatherland with sentiments of grief and sorrow over everything that has proved bad, unjust, base and unworthy in our life.

There is room for all except the opponents of socialism and socialist renewal -- except those who regard the people and the state and its independence and security as a card in the political game that serves non-Polish interests.

What Poland needs is creative energy generated by the fusion of thoughts and deeds of all patriots. Mobilizing social militancy and helping to rehabilitate genuine social bonds and moral ties, the patriotic movement for national rebirth should make a great contribution to the consolidation and normal functioning of the state and thus develop the sociopolitical and economic prerequisites for abolishing martial law.

The people are the sole masters of their own independent and sovereign state. It is our wish that the state and the people are unseverably united and that they should share mutual trust and respect.

The patriotic movement for national rebirth will seek to ensure that the barriers of mutual mistrust, misunderstanding, bitterness and disappointments, which divide our citizenry, disappear gradually and that they do not become an inflammable substance that can harm Poland's interests.

It is a fact that our society is diversified. We are guided by principles of tolerance and we recognize the identity and independence of all participants of our movement. We support this partnership, which denotes respect for one's right to hold differeing views and to air responsible criticism. Partnership also denotes mutual loyalty, readiness to listen to and understand arguments, and responding to any situation which involves the achievement of joint and overriding goals. We are convinced that our movement will become a more extensive forum for political discussions, which are so lively in present-day Poland, and for social consultations, during which citizens, communities and organizations will air their views.

A variety of inspirations, thoughts and actions will determine the riches of the initiatives assumed by our movement.

The large and small matters of which our life is made up must not be the exclusive concern of our state authorities. The movement we have decided to set up must help authorities make decisions, must stimulate authorities to act and must control whatever requires control.

Dialogue, partnership, mutual understanding and mutual action should be present wherever people's lives go on: in plants, institutions, towns, housing settlements and villages. Initiative, social ingenuity and civic dedication are necessary and valuable everywhere.

Whatever serves Poland and its socioeconomic development, sovereignty, security and inviolate borders will be the goal of the patriotic movement for national rebirth:

-- Concern for a secure and peaceful existence of the people as well as for domestic peace and order based on constitutional foundations.

-- Efforts to counter the attempts to weaken the state and to return to the harmful practices of the functioning socioeconomic life.

-- Efforts to create political and legal conditions to ensure the state's strength and the security for citizens as well as their genuine and effective participation in government and in managing their own affairs in their state, region, town, housing settlement, village, factory or organization.

-- Efforts to initiate social consultations on the most important decisions of the state.

-- Efforts to create a social climate that ensures that elections of representative and self-management bodies are democratic and that citizens who are worthy of the highest trust and who represent the will and interests of the electorate and the most extensive circles of society are elected to such bodies.

-- Organizing social support for the activities of the representative bodies, backing their social authority and ensuring their permanent and effective bonds with society.

-- Initiating the social processes of developing legal enactments and effectively representing the views and aspirations of society as expressed by the patriotic movement.

-- Inspiring and controlling the work of the apparatus of power and administration, especially the work affecting citizens' daily problems.

-- Gaining social support for the constitutional measures taken by governmental bodies for the good of the people and the state.

-- Promoting various forms of self-management in urban and rural areas and rehabilitating the rich traditions of the rural people and their self-help and self-government organizations.

-- Fostering political and legal standards and the principles of living side by side with other people, promoting the civic education of everyone, especially of young people who have been most affected by the results of the socioeconomic and moral crisis, and cultivating attachments to national ideals, traditions and struggles for progress and national and social liberation.

-- Fostering the skill of thinking in terms of the state, supporting efforts to create a climate of social justice and of equality of citizens vis-a-vis the law, encouraging responsibility for the country's security and propagating the balance between civic rights and duties, because such a balance makes society into a body that is well organized, efficient, stable and secure.

-- Efforts to make young people think highly of the dignity of military service and to make all our people to realize that the Polish People's Armed Forces make a necessary contribution to our country's security and to the defense of peace through their combat potential, which is compatible with Poland's ability.

-- Efforts to create and promote an atmosphere of moral and political opposition to tendencies toward confrontation and to threats of nuclear war and to see that Poland's voice on this worldwide issue is stronger and more audible.

-- Participation in completing the great cause of the profound economic reform, which is our opportunity for improving the Polish economy and extricating the country from its crisis.

-- Educating people for work that is intelligent, well organized, that produces material and spiritual assets and that is a source of man's dignity and a measure of the social value of individuals.

-- Promoting society's economic education, which may later on present a large field for action by the patriotic movement for national rebirth and which may become an opportunity for sorting out the affairs of our common Polish home.

-- Sponsoring extensive economic self-help and other activities that are useful for directly satisfying local economic needs and for producing immediate benefits.

-- The struggle for a just division of the burdens connected with the task of overcoming our crisis, concern for alleviating the results of the crisis borne by the people, families and the economically weakest groups of society, and organizing social forms of assistance for elderly and handicapped people.

-- The struggle for moral renewal, cultivation of the traditions of the Polish home as a social unit that integrates Poles, comprehensive support for state activities to strengthen the family; the struggle for good customs and against the social plagues that threaten children and young people, in particular, and against the loosening of the norms of social life; efforts to create the atmosphere of general condemnation of those who break the laws and moral norms and those who show indifference and who indulge in red tape; and support for the role of schools, plants, social organizations and healthy public opinion in promoting moral rebirth.

-- Efforts to develop and support civic initiatives in the field of culture, education and extensive social services, to protect the material and social base, which serves to spread national culture and creative militancy against the results of the crisis, folk culture, customs and the traditions of Polish rural areas.

-- Backing the country's cooperation with groups of Poles abroad and promoting and spreading the idea of extensively bridging the gaps between the Poles strewn all over the world.

-- Concern for preserving the beauty of Polish scenery, struggle against the destruction of the natural environment and protection of forests, lakes, rivers and mountains, because this is our social and patriotic duty.

-- Fostering belief in our own strength, creating conditions for social activity and promoting faith in its effectiveness.

We can and must emerge from the crisis. We must do so with our own strength, by repairing and giving new life to the republic!

Many of these matters have already been taken up by the Citizens' Committees for National Rebirth, who have enriched our sociopolitical lives during the recent period. Rebuilding social ties, they form -- together with local branches of the Front for National Unity, activists in the national councils, self-management bodies and social organizations -- a nucleus of the patriotic national rebirth movement.

Let us continue along this road, instilling a feeling of citizens' joint responsibility for the fate of our fatherland, restoring as widely as possible faith in activity for the sake of the people.

May the citizens' movement which is arising out of real social needs become the most valuable and constructive form of implementing the idea of national agreement.

May an army of real social workers emerge in it!

May permanent joint activity be formed by the Citizens' Committees for National Rebirth and units of the Front for National Unity in rural parishes, cities and voivodships!

We will give comprehensive support to such actions.

We appeal to all those who want to act for the good of the republic.

Let us continue the efforts we have been making up to now and let us take further steps to strengthen the patriotic movement for national rebirth as a living institution in the sociopolitical life of socialist Poland!

With this aim in mind, let us set up a provisional council of the patriotic national rebirth movement. Let us advise and help the movement's local centers until such time as a national congress is convened, its statutory authorities set up, and a developed program worked out and adopted.

We present our initiative aimed at developing the patriotic national rebirth movement and setting up its provisional council to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, the supreme representative of the Polish nation, convinced that the Sejm will support our initiative with its authority and dignity.

We present our initiative to you, Poles! We summon you to serve your fatherland, which in the present difficult situation needs your wide joint participation in public life so much.

We summon everyone to creative, independent, constructive and comprehensive activity, whose methods and program we have defined ourselves in accordance with the Constitution!

We summon everyone to a joint march along the national road leading to socialist Poland's rebirth and development in order to overcome the crisis and have a better future.

RURAL SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL EMERGES FROM HIDING

LD271530 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Stanislaw Chrobak, chairman of the voivodship board of Rural Solidarity and member of the national founding committee of this union, has reported to the Tarnow Voivodship Citizens' Militia headquarters. He had been in hiding since 13 December of last year. After a talk and submitting extensive explanations Stanislaw Chrobak has been released to go home.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES SOCIOPOLITICAL SITUATION

LD272304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] At its session today, the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee discussed the current sociopolitical situation in the country in light of the Sejm session held on 21 July this year. Referring to the premier's Sejm speech and to the joint PZPR, United Peasants' Party, Democratic Party, Pax Association, Christian Social Association, and Polish Catholic-Social Association declaration which was approved by the Sejm, the Politburo appealed to party members to actively participate in the patriotic movement of national rebirth. This movement has become a factor which inspires masses of citizens to act for the realization of the national rebirth program.

It was stressed that in the last period tendencies have formed in the country's socio-political life to consolidate internal calm and normalization as well as to consolidate society around the supreme interests of the Polish People's Republic. These tendencies should be strengthened. It was determined that the organizations and echelons in both the party and the administration of the economy should apply maximum efforts in order to implement the principles of economic reform.

It was pointed out that the lives of all working people should be treated with great care. It was stressed that supporting farmers in the efficient harvesting and managing of agricultural produce is particularly important now.

The Politburo stressed that forming the links of employees' self-government should contribute to the more effective functioning of enterprises. The Politburo adopted a timetable for the realization of the resolution of the ninth Central Committee plenum.

FURTHER REPORT ON COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' SESSION

LD271522 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Warsaw 26 July -- Poland's Council of Ministers examined a report on the state of security, public order, and the socio-political situation in this country at its meeting here today.

It was stressed that in recent weeks the tendencies serving the preservation of internal calm and stabilization of moods strengthened in the social life. Society has an ever more critical approach to the adventurist slogans attempts at sowing unrest undertaken by opposition centres. These positive facts were met halfway by the decisions of the Martial Council of National Redemption and state authorites which recently lifted successive martial law rigours.

Next, the Council of Ministers got acquainted with variants of assumptions of the three-year plan till 1985 and preliminary assumptions for the years 1986-90, worked out by the State Planning Commission. The basic aim of those assumptions is to spur production, secure an increase in the national income, and advance the restructuring of the economy.

In the period covered by the three-year plan, actions in the national economy should concentrate on three main social goals: feeding of the nation, satisfying housing needs as far as possible, and protecting the strata and groups of population which are in the most difficult material situation from the effects of the crisis. In step with improvement in the situation, these goals will be gradually expanded. The fulfilment of social goals is connected with the choice of the variant of the division of national income into consumption and accumulation.

The acoomplishment of the three-year plan is expected to contribute to the healing of the economy and restoring of the economic equilibrium in Poland. Some progress is expected in the field of investment projects. That period should create conditions for the national economy to pass to normal and balanced development in the years 1986-90.

The Council of Ministers stated that the assumptions are an initial material for preparing a draft three-year plan till 1985 and discussed the methodology of further work on those assumptions. The choice of one of the three variants will be preceded by social consultations. Only then the chosen variant will provide a basis for working out a proper draft plan to be submitted to the Sejm for debate.

Next, the Council of Ministers issued three directives regulating social security issues. The council also made a preliminary assessment of a draft of resolutions concerning pay regulations for university teachers, non-teaching higher school personnel, employees of general courts, district labour and social security courts, state notary offices, and state economic arbitration. The final decisions will be taken in the near future. Next the Council of Ministers approved a draft resolution on legal costs in civil suits.

The Council of Ministers issued a directive on chief accountants in enterprises and other state organizational units and one on verification of annual balance sheets, and issued a directive concerning a list of goods exempted from licences in foreign trade.

Pensioner Reemployment

LD272258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers has recently issued several instructions concerning the possibilities of employing elderly pensioners. They are all aimed at retaining and reemploying people who have retired, especially those in professions of which currently there is a shortage in the economy. Despite predictions of mass unemployment, there is a considerable shortage of manpower. Many enterprises and industries are already curtailing production because of a lack of a sufficient number of workers. According to the latest data of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs, over 280,000 vacancies exist in enterprises, whereas there are just over 20,000 people registered as seeking jobs. At the time when the decision on earlier retirement was made no one expected that there would be such a massive outflow of personnel. As many as 600,000 people have requested early retirement. Many of these people are young, physically fit with high professional qualifications and many years of work experience. It would take years to train new personnel to have similar qualifications and work experience. The instructions of the Council of Ministers are aimed at retaining these people. It is now possible for people who were qualified to retire early by the end of last year to remain in employment until 1983. The principle that the right to early retirement is lost if one seeks employment in a socialized enterprise has been abolished. Instead, in such cases the suspension of pension will be applied.

By virtue of the government's decision, the permissible amount of earnings for elderly pensioners is being raised to Z60,000 a year from the present amount of Z36,000. The principle of reestablishing the pension scale for people who retired on the basis of normal principles and who will now take up work again, will also be in force.

FARMERS TO EXCHANGE CEREAL FOR SOWING SEED

LD271606 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Decisions have been adopted saying that when [the state is] supplying a farm with selected sowing seed for winter crops, the farmer will have to sell to the state, consumption or fodder cereals.

For a 100 kilograms of these cereals he will be authorized to buy 100 kilograms of selected sowing seed. Exempt from the obligation to sell consumption cereals are farms buying seed for the purpose of contracting seed [as heard], farmers suffering from natural disasters as well as newly set up farms which were unable to produce cereals this year.

NEW ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS TO BE CREATED 1 OCT

LD272040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, premier, has consented to the creation of 40 new parishes as of 1 October. At the same time, a new town -- Poreba -- will come into being; hitherto it has been a part of the town of Zawiercie in Katowice Voivodship. The decision to create these parishes had already been taken last year by the minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection, but the introduction of martial law made it necessary to postpone the implementation of the decision. The preconditions for carrying out the decision now exist.

PZPR, ZSL, SD HOLD VOIVODSHIP PLENUM IN KROSNO

LD272318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Today's joint plenum of the PZPR, the ZSL and the SD at the voivodship level in Krosno has helped to better understand the problems affecting the young. It confirmed the complexity of the social phenomena that are confronting the younger generation. It was stated at the plenum that the fundamental task is to work out a program for participation in and cooperation by the young in the development of the voivodship, in the rapid implementation of the economic reforms, as well as for their social activities and self-education. In the current sociopolitical situation, an important task for all party and political organs is to mould proper attitudes in the younger generation, to combat ideologically alien influences, to create a sense of obligation and to foster good work habits and respect for the historic traditions of the Polish nation, the workers' people's and democratic movements. The participants in the session appealed to all young people in the Podkarpacie [sub-Carpathian] area to work unceasingly for the fatherland, stressing that only from the daily toil and wisdom of all Poles will a strong, just and secure Poland arise.

TRIAL OF FORMER CONSTRUCTION MINISTER BEGINS

LD271704 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] The trial of Adam Glazur, former minister of construction and construction materials industry, has begun before the Warsaw Voivodship Court. The prosecutor accuses him among others of abusing his post for swindling materials for constructing a summer house. The value of these materials and labor comes to almost Z2.7 million.

LE FIGARO: JARUZELSKI EMBARKING ON HUNGARIAN PATH

PM271553 Paris LE FIGARO in French 23 Jul 82 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland -- The Hungarian Path?"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Since last week's plenum, whose main feature was the elimination from the Central Committee Secretariat of Stefan Olszowski, one of the leaders of the "hard-line" trend, who has become foreign minister, and since the 21 July Sejm session, which gave an indication of a cautious liberalization, the Polish summer has undoubtedly augured considerable changes.

Following these two important events, three kinds of essential remarks can be made:

First, General Jaruzelski is deliberately embarking on the Hungarian path of a cautiously reformed socialism. There can be no longer any doubt that the general introduced martial law on 13 December not to implement a policy of neo-Stalinst coercion but, on the contrary, in order to implement a program for democratization and reform with a view to achieving a more effective and better organized socialist order. In view of the country's geopolitical situation, it is not certain whether the Poles could ever have had any reasonable grounds for hoping for anything much better or for much more.

An outstanding writer and commentator -- Edmund Osmanczyk -- believes that possibilities for achieving a genuine compromise between the nation and socialism are now greater than ever. According to him, the successive traumatic events of 1980 and 1981 have shown to the authorities that it is no longer possible to govern this country in the same way as in the past and have shown to public opinion that it must become realistic and show moderation.

Second, it is difficult to judge to what extent present detente exceeds the requirements of the present situation. Some people with perverse minds will maintain that the measures aimed at achieving more flexibility have, primarily, three short-term objectives -- to let the country live through the summer while preventing any too serious troubles, to secure a mitigation of Western economic sanctions and to create a better atmosphere for the Brezhnev-Reagan fall meeting. Those scandal-mongers will add that nothing indicates that once those objectives are achieved the authorities will not readopt a more coercive policy.

One thing is certain -- the authorities fear the summer and commemorations of the large-scale August 1980 strikes and the Gdansk accords. By dangling before the people's eyes the possibility of a suspension of martial law after the summer recess, they hope to be able to persuade the population to remain calm until fall. Furthermore, President Reagan, who has been attacked so strongly by representatives of the Polish authorities, has undoubtedly been one of the principal promoters of the more flexible policy now implemented. The policy of sanctions has made the country's rulers realize that no Polish economic renewal is possible without Western aid and has enabled them to utilize that argument to make the "hardliners" willy-nilly accept a policy of detente inside the country.

Third, the risks of the failure of the national reconciliation policy remain very serious. Obstacles in General Jaruzelski's path are of the first magnitude. The economic crisis and the increasingly difficult living conditions could prompt the crowd to engage in desperate demonstrations of a completely nonpolitical nature and, especially, encourage extremists -- both party members and oppositionists -- to stage demonstrations. The latter's "objective collusion" is obvious and they all fear to an equally great degree albeit for different reasons, the success of any program for national reconciliation and cautious reform. They are prepared to organize bloody provocations at any moment in order to make it fail. The path would then become open for an adventure whose possible consequences are too awful to contemplate.

Obviously, any change in the situation will depend on the way the population receives General Jaruzelski's decisions and promises. In fact, the latter could well lead to a widening of splits within both the church and Solidarity as well as among Western countries. This may be one of the objectives of the Polish authorities. As far as the immediate future is concerned, it seems that the church, which is preparing for the Pope's visit in 1983, if not during the current year, is prepared to play the game and support the national renewal committee whose setting up has been announced. Moderate Solidarity members also seem now willing to accept dialogue.

Major Gornicki, the prime minister's adviser, has stated that even though progress has been slow there will be no going back -- "our course of action is irreversible." So even though Poland's future continues to seem very uncertain, the prospect of slow progress toward a slightly democratized and rationalized Polish brand of socialism, as offered by General Jaruzelski, has ceased for the first time in many years to seem completely improbable.

RADIO INVITES QUESTIONS TO PHONE-IN PROGRAM

LD271712 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] "A Question to the Minister" is the title of a program which is being prepared by Polish radio's chief publicity editorial office. All those who would like to put questions to heads of various ministries are welcome to phone 44-74-31, between 1500-1800 tomorrow -- Wednesday. Listeners' questions will be presented to individual ministers who will reply to them in a special program which will be broadcast in the near future. And so "A Question to the Minister" tomorrow, between 1500-1800, telephone number 44-74-31.

OPREA, CEAUSESCU RECEIVE FRENCH MINISTER JOBERT

Meeting With Deputy Premier

AU271906 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/7/1982 -- Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, co-chairman of the Joint Romanian-French Governmental Commission of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, had an interview on July 27 in the morning with Michel Jobert, minister of state, minister of foreign trade of France, co-chairman of the joint commission. During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the way in which the twelfth session of the joint governmental commission had proceeded and the conviction was highlighted that the resolutions of the session would stimulate commercial exchanges and economic and industrial cooperation -- both bilaterally and on third markets.

The same day the proceedings of the joint governmental commission concluded in Bucharest. The two co-chairmen signed the protocol of the session which sets concrete modalities of deepening, on a balanced basis, economic and industrial cooperation both bilaterally and on third markets.

The French minister had an interview with Nicolae Constantin, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, with whom he approached questions related to the development of commercial exchanges, to the deepening and diversification of the collaboration and cooperation between Romania and France in fields of mutual interest.

Michel Jobert also met with Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs. Aspects were discussed on the expansion of the Romanian-French cooperation in this economic, technical-scientific and cultural fields as well as in other sectors of activity. Opinions were also exchanged on the course of the current international situation. On the occasion of the session of the joint commission, the ambassador of France in Bucharest, Marcel Beaux, gave a lunch.

Talk With President

AU271908 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/7/1982 -- On Tuesday, July 27 Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received in the resort of Neptun, Michel Jobert, minister of state, minister of foreign trade of France, co-chairman of the Joint Romanian-French Governmental Commission of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The interview was attended by Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, co-chairman of the joint governmental commission.

During the interview it was considered that the traditional relations between Romania and France, grounded on full equality, mutual esteem and respect, witnessed an ascending course in the spirit and on the basis of the understandings and orientations covenanted during the summit dialogue conducted in Bucharest and Paris.

Both sides stressed that the current session of the joint governmental commission would contribute, through its results, through the actions envisaged, to the further intensification and diversification of commercial exchanges, the expansion of cooperation in production and on third markets. The mutual wish was highlighted to work for a more powerful development of the Romanian-French relations on various planes, for the benefit of the Romanian and French peoples, of the cause of peace, detente, security and national independence, of cooperation and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world.

Opinions were also exchanged on current questions of the international political life. Starting from the complex, extremely serious situation in today's world, it was considered that the peoples' ultimate interests require that action should be taken to halt international tension; resume and continue the policy of detente, of international collaboration; settle all differences in various parts of the world by political means, by negotiations. In that context, the particular importance was highlighted of building security and developing collaboration on the European Continent.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH CITROEN COMPANY CHAIRMAN

AU271315 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received in Neptun resort (Jacques Lombard), chairman of the Citroen Automobile Company Directorate, who is visiting our country. The meeting was attended by Comrade Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu had a talk with the guest about certain questions regarding cooperation between Romanian automobile-building companies and the Citroen Company in the field of small-capacity automobiles. They also examined opportunities for expanding this cooperation to contribute to the constant development of mutually advantageous economic relations between Romania and France.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere.

LEADERS GREET CASTRO ON CUBA'S NATIONAL DAY

AU261050 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Jul 82 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Havana:

The 29th anniversary of the attack on the Moncade barracks -- the Cuban national insurrection day and the national holiday of the Republic of Cuba -- offers us the pleasant opportunity to extend, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and on behalf of the Romanian people and ourselves, warmest congratulations and sincere comradely greetings to you, the PCC Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and to all working people in your fatherland.

We want to express our satisfaction with the upward trend of relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples and the conviction that their constant deepening in the spirit of decisions and understandings concluded at the top level will contribute to successfully building the socialist society in Romania and Cuba to the benefit of our peoples and in the interests of the cause of socialism and peace, security, national independence, understanding and cooperation among peoples.

On your national day, we want to convey wishes for new and important achievements to you, the communists and Cuban people in socialist construction, and in successfully implementing the second PCC Congress decisions.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

RELINDJA REBUTTAL CONDEMNS ALBANIAN ARTICLE

LD271656 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1209 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Pristina, 27 Jul (TANJUG) -- Under the heading "Concoctions of a Lone Voice," the Pristina paper RILINDJA today carries an extensive commentary in which it dwells on the AWP paper ZERI I POPULLIT's latest article on the 12th LCY Congress.

After noting that the continuity of Titoist spirit was conveyed to the world public from the 12th LCY Congress by over 250 foreign correspondents and over 120 delegations of communist and socialist parties and liberation movements, who paid tribute to the LCY and our society, to the gigantic accomplishment of Comrade Tito and to everything achieved by us, RILINDJA says: "However, among all these expressions of tribute to the 12th LCY Congress and its spirit there is one lone dissenting voice, the voice of the paper ZERI I POPULLIT, which again takes the opportunity to exude venom not only on the proceedings and decisions of the congress, but also -- in keeping with its well-known tactics -- on all the values of our national liberation struggle and revolution, and against our internal and external policies, thus continuing its well-known song of unrestrained anti-Yugoslav propaganda.

RILINDJA says that ZERI I POPULLIT is trying, on one hand, to conceal from its own people the major socioeconomic problems in Albania which are a consequence of the Stanlinist and dogmatic police system and, on the other, to cause intranational hatred in our people, to boost nationalist and Albanian irredentism and chauvinism and to sow dissent in relations between our republics and provinces and mistrust for our system's values, mistrust in the League of Communists and in the institutions of our system, mistrust in our leadership and leaders and in particular mistrust in the works of Tito and Kardelj.

"The authors of this article," RILINDJA goes on, "were unable to conceal their disappointment and the effect of the positive impression caused by the congress among communists and the broad masses of Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia and in the ranks of the masses throughout our country. They are disappointed because of the unwavering resolve of the communists and Albanian nationals in Kosovo and throughout Yugoslavia to continue unswervingly to turn the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress into reality and into work victories."

Noting that ZERI I POPULLIT arrogates to itself the right to exude this nationalist, irredentist and counterrevolutionary poison also on behalf of Albanian nationals in Kosovo, thus deeply and unforgivably offending that nationality, the Pristina paper goes on: "Who has given ZERI I POPULLIT the right and who has empowered it to speak on behalf of Albanians in Yugoslavia? Is this not a striking example of flagrant interference in our internal affairs? Is this not an open attack on and expression of territorial claims against Yugoslavia by Albania's highest leadership? How else are we to interpret this outburst of attacks, 'diagnoses and forecasts' on and about our self-management system?"

Pointing out contradictions in the Albanian paper's article, RILINDJA says that in the article the 12th congress was appraised as a "failure" and as "empty theorizing" but it was then unwittingly admitted that "things were discussed openly at the congress." "How can a meeting at the same time be both an empty theorizing and an open meeting, which also presupposes that it was constructive," asks RILINDJA. Further, by attacking leading Yugoslav cadres who, it says, lack Tito's ability, ZERI I POPULLIT "admits Tito's ability even before its own public, which is astonishing, because it indirectly means that at the same time it admits the reality and advantages of the system of self-management, which was founded by Tito."

RILINDJA says that the authors of the ZERI I POPULLIT article, who are the propagandists of the Stalinist and Enverist [Enver Hoxha's] socialism, this time again "advocated strong-hand rule, which means stifling initiative and blindly carrying out orders from the despots in Tirana."

"We all know," RILINDJA stresses, "What all this means. We know what is meant when a centralist system is suggested to us from Albania. In Yugoslav conditions centralism means unitarianism and objectively means hegemony of the numberically stronger nations over the numerically weaker nations and nationalities.... We must understand the ruling elite of Albania. It likes the idea of a change of system in Yugoslavia, of the abandonment of self-management and return to the centralist system. This would suit them and they even feel a great need for such a change, because the leading group in Tirana would be able to relax and even live peacefully if there were a centralist system of rule in Yugoslavia, since the leading group in Tirana would find it far easier to exercise authority over the Albanian people, who, in the course of the inevitable process of awakening, which they are certain to experience one day, will come to understand the advantages of self-management.

Dealing with ZERI I POPULLIT's assertions about the "dissent and split in Yugoslavia's leadership", the Pristina daily stresses that "this intrigue-spreading kind of prattle comes precisely from the top of the Albanian party which had proclaimed, at its eighth congress held in Tirana last year, unity while precisely following that gathering, in that same 'unified leadership' of Albania, the killing (or suicide) of (Mehmet Shehu), the second man of policy and ideology of that country, had taken place."

"In its propagandist blindness, RILINDJA goes on," the Albanian leadership... in the continuity of its anti-Yugoslav and anti-Serbian propaganda, also rises in the defense of the autonomy of the provinces (and thus also of the Province of Kosovo), and this means in the defense of that same autonomy which it had tried until not so long ago to dispute to the utmost. We therefore ask: Do we -- according to Tirana -- have autonomy or not, do we have freedom or not, do we have the national, cultural and economic rights? We are aware of having them. We know that we are entirely equal with all nations and nationalities of the socialist self-managing Yugoslavia. This is also known to Albania's leadership but it 'is turning its political coat' in a way which suits it and in a way imposed by internal needs in Albania."

We tell the authors of this article that which the Albanian people in Albania reliably know -- that as with all other neighbors we wish to have good-neighborly relations with Albania too. However, sound neighborhood relations are not built and cannot be built on the basis of intrigues, interference in internal affairs, and open support to the enemies of our socialist, self-managing and nonaligned community. We thus tell the authors of the ZERI I POPULLIT article that we shall not permit anyone, as we have not allowed it any time before, to dirty the clear water of our self-management which represents a powerful guarantee of prosperity and the socialist perspective of Yugoslavia, the community of equal nations and nationalities bound in brotherhood", RILINDJA says finally.

FINANCE REPORT: FOREIGN DEBT PAYMENTS CURRENT

AU271715 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Relja Atanasijevic report]

[Text] Yugoslavia is regularly fulfilling its commitments toward foreign creditors, Joze Florjancic, federal secretary for finance, has stated. At the same time, he warned about the possible consequences of continued high investment spending in our country. Relja Atanasijevic reports from Ljubljana:

Thanks to some effort, Yugoslavia has achieved some results in repaying foreign debts. Joze Florjancic, federal secretary for finance, has made this assessment after a business talk with the representatives of the Ljubljanska bank. He stated that our country has paid more than one half of this year's installment. According to him, fresh efforts to repay debts must be made in the second half of the year, too.

Florjancic remarked that those domestic banks which are better off must help those with high debts. The federal secretary for finance, in a talk with journalists in Ljubljana, expressed the opinion that it is necessary that banks try to postpone repayment of part of the foreign debt. This applies particularly in such cases as the Krsko nuclear power-plant, whose date to begin regular production has been delayed considerably chiefly because of technical faults in the equipment.

Having stated that the national banks in Yugoslavia are trying to arrange a redistribution of debts among the republics, Florjancic pointed out that Yugoslavia has a considerable material basis which it must utilize and that it must reduce new investment. Unfortunately, the federal secretary for finance said, investments in Yugoslavia this year have increased again, by 8 percent, instead of being reduced by 6 percent.

Hungarian Trade Up, Balanced

AU262111 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jul 82 p 8

[Special correspondent Luka Ivkovic report]

[Summary] Budapest, July -- "Last year, overall trade between our country and the People's Republic of Hungary amounted to $674 million, which is 7 percent more than in the previous year." For the first time, the trade between the two countries was balanced, following a Yugoslav trade deficit in the previous year. Hungary rose from 18th place among Yugoslavia's trading partners 10 years ago to 10th place last year.

Yugoslav work organizations have 27 agencies in Hungary with about 70 representatives. About a dozen of these agencies account for about 70 percent of the total trade. Some of the others do not conduct enough business to justify their presence in Budapest. Cases of unfair competition among the agencies have been rare. A joint economic agency has been set up on self-managing principles to coordinate their work.

Yugoslav work organizations import from Hungary "considerable quantities of production materials, and various aspects of cooperation are constantly developing." Long term arrangement prevail in the sphere of metallurgy. Results from cooperation in the machine building and automobile industries "have been very noticeable in recent years." Shortages of parts previously imported from third countries have been overcome through the cooperation of Yugoslav and Hungarian enterprises.

This year, Yugoslav exports to Hungary should reach $329.6 million and imports from Hungary $345 million. In the first quarter of 1982, exports were 18 percent lower than in the same period last year, and imports were 40 percent lower.

An annual meeting of the joint economic agency was held recently in Budapest. Delegates spoke about efforts made to expand cooperation. "It is unusual, however, that nothing was heard at such a gathering about how one could work even better. No word of criticism was heard about the practice and work methods used so far."

SERBIA: GOVERNMENT VIEWS 'RADICAL' PLAN CHANGES

AU280718 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jul 82 p 4

[D. Sverko report]

[Summary] "Belgrade, 21 Jul -- Deep and radical changes in the plan parameters are needed in the coming period unless we want another unrealistic and fictional plan, remote from the practical and from the grave economic conditions in which we live. This is the basic message of the session of the Serbian Executive Council today, which set the basic directions of the changes in the social plan of the republic until 1985." It is envisaged that the draft will be prepared by the end of October and the proposal submitted to the assembly by the end of the year.

According to first estimates, the social product will grow at a rate of 2.9 percent instead of 5 percent as originally planned, industrial production 3.7 percent instead of 6.5, and agriculture 3 instead of 4 percent. Exports are expected to grow at 5.5 percent in the coming years, but the planned rate of 7 to 8 percent will remain for the full medium-term period because of the 16.3 percent increase last year.

Labor productivity growth in the social sector will be a modest 0.7 percent. Investments should be drastically reduced. The initial estimates envisaged a decrease of 16 percent as against the planned figure, but the effect of the federal laws restricting spending may be to triple this decrease.

"It cannot be permitted and our economy cannot support 8,500 investment projects, which is the number under construction at present, valued at 1 trillion dinars, Branislav Ikonic, president of the Executive Council, stressed," Only priority investment to help exports and to provide raw materials, energy and agricultural produce will be considered. A list of actual resources available for investment is to be prepared by the middle of August.

"In a situation in which investment will be drastically reduced, it is quite unrealistic to expect a reduction in the number of unemployed by 1985." A way out can only be found in a better utilization of capacities, shorter working hours and similar arrangements.

"The severe conditions for business operations will inevitably lead to a further fall in the standard of living and personal incomes compared with 1980."

KOSOVO: COMMUNE COMMITTEES DISCUSS SECURITY

Istok, Korisa Meetings

AU272020 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Summary] Today a joint meeting of the executive organs of the sociopolitical organizations was held in Istok commune to discuss the tasks of the LCY, SAWP and their political forces in stabilizing the political security situation in the commune. Ilija Vakic, Mehmet Malici, (Hasan Berisha) and [names indistinct] were present. It was stated that the political security situation is not satisfactory. New hostile excesses have taken place in some villages recently, and the perpetrators have been discovered. Administrative and political measures have been taken against them.

Ilija Vakic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, stated that hostile actions were still going on and a stronger struggle should be waged against them. Mehmet Malici, secretary of the provincial secretariat of internal affairs, stated that "the enemy is changing its tactics from day to day, exploiting our weaknesses."

Last night a meeting of the League of Communists Action Conference was held in Korisa village in Prizren commune. It was stated that the enemy in Korisa had exploited the student youth. Slogans had been written in schools, tens of secondary school students who had begun their studies in Prizren had been expelled, and some had been sentenced to jail. The intranational situation was not improving because the enemy was acting through the Albanian youth with "outbursts and various excesses to the detriment of the Serb inhabitants." It was stated that "someone else" is hidden behind the "excesses of over 60 girls" in this village, who used them as "a tool for his dirty purposes."

It was also emphasized that the communists have not properly carried out the differentiation process and have not seriously understood their tasks. Ismail Bajra, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists, who took part in the meeting, stated that the true meaning and aims of the slogan "Kosovo Republic" must be explained to people. More rigid measures should be taken against those who act in an opportunist manner. A meeting of the SAWP will also discuss the "excesses" in Korisa.

More on Korisa 'Excess'

LD272008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Prizren, 27 Jul (TANJUG) -- The enemy demonstrations in the village of Korisa near Prizren on 24 July during which a group of at least 60 girls while celebrating Bayram [Muslim holiday] chanted the enemy slogan "Kosovo, a Republic -- By Hook or By Crook," represent a continuation of the enemy activity from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism which has been going on for over a year in this, the largest, settlement in Prizren municipality. Some participants in last year's counterrevolutionary demonstrations also came from Korisa.

In this village of 3,800 Serbs and Albanians, enemy slogans have been dabbed on walls, leaflets have been distributed and other enemy disturbances have taken place in the last year. All this has made the political security in Korisa more difficult from day to day. The "female" enemy demonstrations 3 days ago are merely a confirmation that little has been done in that environment to uncover the enemy and the exponents of counterrevolutionary activity, though some 10 secondary school pupils from Korisa have been expelled from school and some even punished with imprisonment.

It is evident, as was also confirmed at last night's session of the action conference of the Korisa League of Communists, attended by Aljos Gasi, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Ismailj Bajra, member of the Presidium of the Provincial League of Communists Committee, and aktivists of the Prizren municipality, that the communists are not vigilant enough and that they do not have the strength to resolutely settle accounts with the enemy in their midst.

Bajram Bobaj, chairman of the action conference, as well as several other communists from Korisa admitted that vigilance over subjective forces in the village has been missing, that opportunism is very much present and that therefore real ideopolitical differentiation is impossible. Therefore, the enemy is plotting and the communists do not have the strength to uncover them and to oppose them energetically: It is not rare that they are the last to know what goes on in their place.

True enough, words of self-criticism were heard as well as severe condemnations of what is going on and demands to expose the organizers of the latest enemy disturbance. There were also admissions that a section of the young people are infected by the germ of nationalism.

Taking part in the discussion, Ismailj Bajra advocated that Korisa communists fully investigate the background of the enemy demonstrations of 24 July which represent a heavy blow to all progressive forces in Kosovo and to their efforts to put right the consequences of the situation which had been created in Kosovo. Bajra also said that communists in Korisa have not fully grasped their role and responsibility and that they fear bringing the truth out into the open. Yet, coverups, superficiality and opportunism clash with the course of the League of Communists. There is no place in the League of Communists for those who behave in this manner. Ismailj Bajra warned that every communist who behaves in an opportunist way is, in fact, in solidarity with the enemy and justifies the enemy's activity.

Vucitrn League Notes Stability

AU271552 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Summary] The Vucitrn League of Communists Communal Committee held a meeting today to discuss the political security situation in the commune. It was stated that the situation is increasingly stable but still complicated. The Samadrec killing and incidents in the village of Gojbulja still weigh heavily upon it; however, last month in Vucitrn there were no hostile slogans written or pamphlets distributed. It was also stated that the League of Communists should carry out more vigilant work for stability and brotherhood in this commune and also to hinder the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.